Anecdotes of the Bartle-field. THE BOXING IRISHMAN - After the light of the Did became general, a private, an histoman, leaved a piece of the chapperel intervening betheen himself and a strapping Mexican. The Mexican raised his piece, and taking deliberate aim, pulled the trigger! The piece dal not go off, and the Mexican again taised and snapped it. Paddy all the time looking coully on. At the second fadure to discharge his piece, the Mexican, in a delirium of wrath, threw his musket away, and went through various gyrations of despair. Paddy, mistaking these eccentricities for a challenge for a fist fight, threw away his musket, and placing himself in an attitude that would have delighted Deaf Barke, sung out "Oh by the powers, you will not find me amiss wal the fists, if that's yer game" Lieut. -, who was observing this singular exhibition of coolness and chivalry, ordered the sol-

cordingly. A private, on the 9th, who had followed Lieut. D bhins through the thickest of the fight, raised his musket at a Mexican and would have blown him through, if the poor fellow had not speech on the same subject. most piteously cried out amigo ! amigo! at the same time dropping his weapon; the private did the same, and advanced toward the Mexican to take him prisoner, when the Mexican perfidiously raised his piece, and instantly killed the generous American. This so enraged Lieut, Dobbins that he drew his Bowie knife, and at a bound reached the coward, and literally split his head in two!

dier to take up his proper weapon and send the

The Veteran of Nepoleon -As Churchili's week. battalion of artillery were advancing to take their position in the second line of battle on the Sth, a private in the 4th regiment was come up to, who lay upon the battle field with both legs shot off. He was one of the first that fell after the cannonade commenced, and was a veteran in Napoleon's wars. After having escaped in the terrible conflicts of Austerliz and Wagram, and in the retreat from Moscow, and the battle of Waterloo, he lived to full on the Palo Alto. by a cannon-shot from a Mexican lattery. As his fellow soldiers passed him, and noticed at every pulsation of his heart that the blood flowed from his wounds, they stopped an instant to sympatic to with him; the noble-hearted fellow, as his eves were glazing in death, waved them on, and with his last breath, said, "Go, comrades, · have only got what a soldier enlists for."

A Your STERE .- Our friend Capt. Church, of the Balactia, on his late trip up from New Orseans, brought with him a number of officers just from the army. They were full of anecdote, of course, and the following little illustration of character is interesting as well as amusing :

Among the volunteers was a "gentleman's son" -a full private, who heartily sick of rainy weather, mud, and no shelter, first went to his captain with his complaints, but meeting with no particular sympathy, resolved to have a talk with General Taylor himself. Arrived at the commander's quarters, the General was pointed out to him, but he was rather incredulous. "That old fellow General Taylor? Nonsense!" Satisfied, however, that such was even the case, he marched up, and, rather patronizingly, opened his bu-

"General Taylor, I believe?"

"Yes, Sir. Well, General, I'm dev'lish glad to see youam indeed!" The General returned the civility.

"General, you'll excuse me, but since I've been here I've been doing all I could for you-have, indeed; but the fact is, the accommodations are very bad-are, indeed; mud, sir! actually mud! -'bleeged to lie down in it, actually; and the fact is. General, I'm a gentleman's son, and not

The General, no doubt deeply impressed with the fact of having a gentleman's son in the army. expressed his regret that such annoyances should the wart the voice of the peopleever exist, under any circumstances, in a civilizad army.

"Well-but, General, what am I to do?" "Why, really, I don't know, unless you take

Well, now that's civil-tis indeed. Of

course don't mean to turn you out, but a few hours' sleep-a cot or a bunk, or anythingwould be so refreshing. Your place-where is if. General !

"Oh, just drop down-anywhere about here noy place about camp will answer "

the General was rather peculiar.

"Well, no wonder they call you 'Rough and Ready !" said he : and, amid the smiles of all but "Rough and Ready" himself, the "gentle- confidence of the democracy of Pennsylvania. man's son" returned to take his chance of the instead of circumscribing its labors for the beneweather .- St. Louis Revielle.

Late from the Army.

Letters received by citizens here convey to them the positive assurance that the Mexican army will return within two months. Guess they'll think better of it.

By late advices we have learned that Caraof the army, in which much sickness prevails, owing no doubt to their precipiate retreat. Gen. Arista is now at his bacienda; although ordered to Mexico he declines going, alleging

Republic of the Rio Grande. | of this city



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, July 18, 1846.

V. R. P.IL. WER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 3 d and Chesnut Streets, Philadelphia, is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all mantes due this office, for subscription or advertising,

And S E. Corner of Bullimore and Calvert sts . Rallimore.

PRINTING INC .- A fresh supply of superior Mexican to his long home, which was done ac. summer ink just received, and for sale at Philadelphia prices, for eash.

UP We are indebted to the Hon. Richard Broadhead for his excellent speech on the Tariff Also, to the Hon. Alexander Ramsay for his

Messrs, Cameron, Pollock and Leib will, their pork and their bref dear," accept our thanks for public documents.

DE TABLE MEETING .- We refer our readers to the proceedings of the tariff meeting, held in this place on Tuesday evening. They speak the sentiments of the whole community.

BF Laves or run Fanoss - We have received from Messrs Camp & Wilkes, of New York, a It is a criminal calender, and is compiled, partly from the National Police Gazette, published by them weekly. The work is well got up, and other engravings. Price 25 cents.

BT The weather has been excessively bot the past week. On Saturday last, the 11th, the thermometer stood at 5% in the shade, in this place. On Sumlay foremon, it was exceedingly warm. In the afternoon, it became cooler to many places the hands in the fields were obliged to cease from their labors. In Philadelphia, the thermometer stood at 103 in the shade, on Saturu.v. at 21 o'clock, P. M. On the 16th of July, 1847, the thermometer stood at 104, at the same

The weather has been exceedingly variable. On Friday the thermometer stood at 98. On the Wednesday following it was down to 60, when fires were comfortable and cloaks actually brought into requisition.

DT MR. BENTON AND THE TARRET. - Our correspondent at Washington furnished us with some important and interesting news, in regard to Mr. Benton's probable course on the tariff bill now before the Senate. We trust the information may prove correct. Mr. Henton is a statesman of enlarged views and extensive information. him to act in accordance with those views, independent of the trammels of party. In Pennsylvania he has always had many warm friends and admirers. His senatorial career of late years is the sixth newspaper establishment that has has not lessened their number, and should be now take ground against McKays bill, which we are inclined to think he will do, his services will not soon be forgotten by the democracy of the

BF OLD BERES IN THE FIELD .- A large meeting in opposition to McKays tariff bill was held at Reading. The proceedings were of the right stamp, and to the purpose. In Pottsville, several meetings have been held. The whole country is rising, and woe be to those who attempt to

The Pennsylvanian.-This paper, in speaking of the passage of McKay's bill, has the hardihood to assert that the tariff of 1812 was not the question at issue during the last Presidential campaign, except in a few counties in the north. Such a declaration, coming from men professing ordinary intelligence and common honesty, when the whole commonwealth is shocked and surprised by the passage of this infamous bill, is what we did not expect from the present The look which the "gentleman's son" gave proprietors of the Pennsylvanian. When that paper came into the hands of Messrs, Forney & Hamilton, we supposed they would endeavor to make it worthy of at least a small share of the fit of a small clique in the county of Philadelphia. In the counties of Northamberland, Union, Columbia, Lycoming, Luzerene, Schuylkill, Dauphin, Northampton and others that we know of, the tariff was almost the only question at issue. It was deemed by them a question of such importance, that Mr. Polk never could have received the electoral vote of Pennsylvania, had hojal had succeeded in collecting about S00 not Mr. Buchanan stepped forward and vouched tor es and had presed within fitty miles of this for his tariff principles. The fact that every member of congress in Pennsylvania, excepting uales is not a sen. Camargo and Monterey upon. Mr. Wilmot of the Bradford, Susquehanna and the West sale of the San Juan river. That for- Tioga district, having warmly supported the tathermore, it is generally understood that he has riff of 1842, is of itself a sufficient refutation had toterviews with the Alcaldes of the juris. And we much mistake the character of Mr. Wildictions about Rounness and Camargo, and that mont's constituents, if they give him another opthey have agreed upon a declaration of inde- portunity of misrepresenting their interests. pendence. Generals Porceion and Junrique We have been assured by some of the most inare in Monterey. Gen. Amondia is in San Luis. fluential and intelligent democrats of his district, Potosi. Gen. Mejin is still with the remnant that at least two thirds of his constituents are opposed to the bill, which he rose from a sick

TTP COUNTERFEIT - The Philadelphia North | And, another reason, which weighed with American says, we were yesterday shown a five some force on his mind, was, that a single term that his accusers are present, and that where dollar bill, letter A. No. 470, purporting to be would place the individual above the debasing they are he expects to answer all caluminations. issued by the Manfacturers' and Mechanics' Bank influence that too nearly associated with the

The last Sunbury Gazette contains an editorial article in relation to the passage of Mc-Kay's tariff bill, which, though it may appear neither fish or flesh to some, is evidently intended as a thrust at the tariff of 1842, and an approval of McKay's iniquitous and destructive tariff bill, now before the U.S. Senate. We should let the article pass unnoticed, were it not that it might be quoted by the free trade journals abroad as the opinion of the democracy in this section of the state, when the fact is, that searcely a dozen of individuals can be found who do not condema. in the strongest terms, McKay's odious British bill. A bill which, according to Mr. Walker s own admissions, in order to raise sufficient revenne, will compet us to import 50 millions of dollass worth more of foreign products, manufactu-Also at his Office No. 160 Nassan Street, red and got up by foreign labor, instead of giving Trites and George Bright said committee, who, employment to our own laborers and mechanics The Gazette says

"Who will believe that the whig representatives of Obio, Kentucky, North Carolina, &c., adopted : agricultural states which have no interest in the manufactures of the country, are favorable to a high protective tariff, a measure which imposes a tax upon them for the benefit of Pennsvivania, and the other manufacturing states! The idea is preposterous. They are not favorable to a high tariff. They are for a tariff which will enable them to buy their cloths, their cotton goods, and their iron cheap, and sell their grain,

Where, we would ask, will the farmer sell his grain, nork and beef dear, when the home market, created by our manufactures, is destroyed Does the editor know that out of about 100 millions of bushels of wheat annually produced in this country. England has taken on an average OF The address of the committee on the Sun- less than five millions of bushels, while we were bury and Frie Rail Road will be continued next taking at the same time about 100 millions of dollars worth of her manufactures? Does not the Gazette know that the single state of Massachasetts alone affords our farmers a better mer pamphlet of deep interest, under the above title. ket than England. But the Gazette says, the agricultural states have no interest in the manu factures of the country. This is certainly a new doctrine. It is pretty generally concelled that ornamented with the likenesses of culprits, and about one half of the cost of manufactured artieles is made up of agricultural labor and products. If, then, we import 50 million of dollars worth more merchandise under McKay's hill we must necessarily take 25 millions of dollars from our farmers, and not that sum in the peckets of Prinish farmers and land owners in amount just five times as much as England takes of our wheat Nor will the repeal of the corn laws make any material difference. Nine-tenths of all the grain imported into England, has hitherto come from the shores of the Baltic, paying a duty of about 10 cents per bushel, while at the same time American wheat could be sent to England, by way of Canada, at a duty of about 11 cents. How then can our farmers expect to compete with these Russian serfs, when their wheat is admitted on equal terms with ours ! Every President of the United States, with the exception of John Tyler and Mr. Polk, has admitted the necessity and beneficial effects of our manufactures upon our agricultural interests. It is useless to say more upon the subject. Common sense, as well as common experience teaches us, if we destroy out furnaces, forces and work shops, none suffer more severely than the tarmer.

HARRISHURG REPORTER -- On Thursday last brought about four hundred dollars. No paper has been assued for the last two weeks. This passed through the hands of the shoriff and constable in our borough, within the last two years. and anones back for the success of editorial enterprises at the seat of government .- Union.

Could not our friend Jesse Miller extend a beloing hand to save the organ of the administration. "Rats leave a sinking ship," was the language the Reporter applied a few weeks since to the Lycoming Gazette, one of the oldest and firmest densceratic papers we have. Prophecies take a strange turn, sometimes.

BUT THE ONE THEM PRINCIPLE.- The following extracts, on the principle of one term, we take from the speech of judge Woodward, in the reform convention. We trust he and his friends will endeavor to carry them out at the next election for Governor

"Mr. Woodward said he was desirious the amendment should be adopted, as, it would secure the fidelity of the executive officer. It would relieve the governor from the necessity of directing the main measures of his administration to his own continuance in office. He did not mean to say that any governor had ever so prostituted his power, as to have used it to effect

The veto power, the patronage power, i fact, all the various powers, with which the constitution clothes that officer, might be employed, more with a view to his re-election to the office of governor, for a second or third term, than for substantial benefit and good of the people of commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He Mr. was opposed to all these temptations; and his belief was that the office would be more dignified more elevated, more worthy to be filled by the best men in the State, if divested of all those circumstances and inducements, which might be taken advantage of by a corrupt man. to procure his re-election. If we made a man eligible to the office of governor, for one term, he would have no motive to influence his conduct, but that of the public good. He would not prostitute the veto power, the appointing power, nor any of the other powers which are given to him by the constitution. He would not then be tempted to exercise them with a view to effect his own re-election, as he might now do, and which the history of Pennsylvania, showed had been done.-This, then, was the ground on which he based his amendment.

defices of governor

TARREST BREETING.

At a meeting of the Democratic citizens of Sunbury, held in the Court House, in pursuance of previous notice, on Tuesday evening, the 11th inst., on motion of A. Jordan, Esq., Hon LEWIS DEWART was chosen President , Peter Pursel, cis Bucher, Esqs. Vice Presidents, and John B. Packer, Esq. Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the chair, on motion of C. W. Hegins, Esq., Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to report resolutions expressive of the in all the democratic papers in this state. sense of the meeting.

Whereapon the chair appointed Charles W.

Hegins, Wm. M. Gray, H. B. Masser, Esqs., Hon. Gen. C. Welker, Wm. J. Martin Esq., Dr. D. T. after a short absence, returned and reported the ters of enriosity, for future reference : following preamble and resolutions, which, on motion of A Jordan, Esq., were unanimously The Democracy of Pennsylvania, since the a

deption of the constitution of the Union to the present, have been in favor of protecting, by means of their revenue laws, home industry and domestic products against foreign labor and foreign products. The doctrine of the Democratic party has been concisely stated to be "a Tariff for revenue equal to the wants of the Goverument economically administered with suchdisiminating duties as to afford incidental protection to home industry and domestic productions. This doctrine has hitherto received the sanction the great principles of the party, have cherish and not for revenue. ed, with peculiar jealousy, the doctrine of protection-for it has given energy and prosperity

It may be confidently asserted that, the Democratic party of this state would never have given her electoral vote to a cambidate for the Presidency who had candidly avowed that, in the event of his election, he would in the administration of the Government be swaved by a policy ostile to her social interests. This determinaon was well known during the last Presidential anvass, and to allay the fears then expressed, ed in a letter to John K. Kane, "that in adjustng a Tariff for revenue, I have heretofore sancioned such moderate discreasinating duties as ise Bill, for which I voted, would produce the amount of revenue needed. and at the same time afford reasonable incidental proceed on to our home industry." * * * to extend, as far as it may be practicable to do so, by its revenue laws and all other means within its power, fair and just prodection to all the great interests of the whole Union." Not only the policy, but the duty, of protection is here distinetly declared, and upon such assurances the democracy relied with confidence.

The annual message of President Polk to congress was, therefore, received with chagrin and astonishment. It avowed doctrines in direct opposition to those published in his letter to Mr. Kane. It counselled a policy which, if carried out by congress, would strike down "home industry and take away all protection from our the printing materials belonging to this office domestic products. It was still hoped, however, triumph ever the natried theory of the Presi. throughout the country at this time, and partiupon the Senate. To the Senate, then, in the exercise of the right of Democratic Process, wesolemnly protest against the passage of this iniquitous and destructive bill. Therefore.

Resolved, That the Tariff Bill which has recently passed through the House of Representatives of Congress, abandons the settled policy of discriminating for protection, and adopts the new theory of discriminating for revenue alone-that it will prostrate our domestic manufactures and home industry-subject the products of the country to ruinous foreign competition, and destroy the home market of our agriculturalist, which Pennsylvania farmers know is the best market the world has ever yet afforded to them.

Resolved That the ad valorem duties imposed by this bill on coal and iron, will be entirely inadequate to protect these great staples of this state-foreign coal will take the place of the domestic article in our eastern ports-our furnaces must "blow out." and we be rendered tributary to Great Britain for iron, "the great necessary of life"-our vast mineral resources must, henceforth, he buried in our sail, and the busy popula-

Resolved. That this bill will infliet a fatal blow state-that there is nothing in the present situation or prospective relations of the country, which calls for such a total change in the policy of the government -- and the democracy of Pennsylvania can regard it only as a causeless inflic.

Resolved - That the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress, with one solitary exception, are entitled to the warmest thanks of their constituents. for the firm and decided stand they have taken in opposition to Mr. Walker's British tariff bill, and for their advocacy of the tariff of 1842

Resolved - That we have full confidence in the integrity and ability of our Senators in Congress, the Hon. Simon Cameron and the Hon. Daniel Sturgeon, who are earnestly requested to use all honorable means to defeat the iniquitous bill now before the Senate, as destructive of all the great interests of Pennsylvania, and ruinous to the whole country, and contrary to the principles avowed by Mr. Polk, through his friends and in his letter to John K. Kane.

Resolved - That we have undiminished con-

the impending blow aimed for her destruction.

protection are of doubtful character.

be sent to our Senators in congress, with a request that they be read in the Senate, and that they be published in the Washington Union, and

(Signed by the Officers)

OF THE KANE LETTER - Below, we give our readers the famous Kane letter, which should be perused along with Mr. Walker's report, as mat-

"Columnia, Tenn., June 19, 1811. Dear Sir:-I have received recently several letters in reference to my opinions on the subject of the Tariff, and among others yours of the 30th oft. My opinions on this subject have been eften given to the public. They are to be found in my public acts, and in the public discussions in which I have participated.

I am in layor of a Tariff for Revenue, such a me as will yield a sufficient amount to the Treasury to defray the expenses of the Government, economically administered. In adjusting the details of a Revenue Tariff, I have heretofore sanctioned such moderate discriminating of the Democratic Presidents and every Demo-duties as would produce the amount of revenue cratic Congress which has ever acted upon the needed, and at the same time afford reasonable subject. The Democracy of Pennsylvania, al- incidental protection to our Home industry. I ways distinguished for their firm adherence to am opposed to a Tariff for Protection, merely,

Acting upon these general principles it is well known that I gave my support to Gen. to their immediate social and political system. Jackson's administration on this subject. I voted against the Tariff Act of 1828. I voted for the Act of 1832 which contained modifications of some of the objectionable provisions of the Act of 1828. As a member of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, I gave my assent to a bill reported by that Committee in December 1832, making further modifications of the Act of 1828, and making lames K. Polk, on the 10th of June, 1841, decla- also discriminations in the duties which it propowed. That bill did not pass but was superseded by the bill commonly called the Comprom-

In my judgment, it is the duty of Government to extend, as far as it may be practicable to do so, by its revenue laws and all other 'In my judgment, it is the du'y of Government means within its nower, fair and just protection to all the great interests of the whole Union, embracing Agriculture, Manufactures, the Mechanic Arts, Commerce and Navigation, I heartily approve the resolution upon this subject passed by the Democratic National Conven- no vote. tion litely assembled at Baltimore.

1 am, with great respect, dear sir, Your obedient servant, JAMES K POLK. John K. Kane, E.q., Philadelphia."

Was hington Letter.

Washisarov, July 12th, 1846. H. B. Masser, Esq - Dear Sic: As the and Ready" prevailed in camp among both reg were sold at constable's sale. The whole office that the practical wisdom of congress would new tariff bill is the subject of much comment dent; but the passage of Mr. McKay's bill thro' cularly in your own state, whose interests are the House of Representatives has well nigh ex- so closely identified with the protective policy, tinguished this last hope-its faint ray rests it so ms to me an appropriate occasion to make a few remarks upon the subject.

> cerned, the fate of the new hill has been deciried, not, however, without a just and determined resistance on the part of the delegation heartiness of which plainly indicated that the from Pennsylvania. With a solitary exception - that of Wilmot from the Bradford district, the delegation gave it a firm and decided opposition, proving themselves, as they have always been considered, true friends to such a tariff as will afford ample protection to all the great interests of the state,

All eyes are now naturally inclined to flook to the Senate,' for the preservation of the tariff of 42 since the House has decided in favor of Mr. McKays hill. The state of parties in the Senate, upon this great measure, it is pretty well known, is equally divided-28 to 28which will, consequently, throw the deciding vote in the hands of the Hon. G. M. Dallas, unless the great Missourian, the Hon. Thomas II. Benton, who has always been an advocate of specific duties, and fair and equitable protection tion of our mineral districts be driven from home to all American interests, gives it his opposition You will perceive that all depends upon one or the other of the above named gentleman. That apon the interests and prosperity of the Keystone the new bill if left in the hands of Mr. Dallas, will become the law of the land, I am perfectly satisfied, and that he is willing, if the contingency occurs alluded to, to aid in sacrificing the means by which Pennsylvania has just commenced prospering, attaining a position which would be envied her by the greatest of her sister states, I am none the less convinced of It is useless and idle for any one to indulge in the delusive hope that Mr. Dallas will stand by Pennsylvania in this crisis. He never will do it. His vote, il required to be given, will be recorded in favor of Mr. McKay's bill, thus disregarding the expectations of the people of his own state. Were he to consult the wishes -the interests-the public credit of the state, -the presperity of its citizens, -and the development of its immense resources, why none could doubt how his vote would be cast.

Pennsylvania must look to another person besides Mr. Dallas for the defeat of this bill. Hon. Thomas H. Benton, who, as I noticed above, is in favor of specific duties and fair After such amusements the mob will, no dot felence in the ability, patriotism and integrity of and equal protection, is the person to whom be appeared, and settle down into peacea the Vice President, the Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, and she must now appeal for support. His states und well disposed citizens, having a firm rethat when the interests and prespecity of his nate man-like and independent action upon all quest ance on the supremacy of the law.

tive state are assailed, in her most vital parts, 'tions, wherever he deemed himself right, has he will not falter, but stand as he has done here- never been deterred by the scowlings and detolore, in defence of her just rights, and avert munciations of petty demographes, who are generally actuated by motives nesse too commenda-Resolved .- That we will, hereafter, as demo- ble. Upon him - and I say if with entire conficrats, pledge ourselves to support no man for of- dence in the correctness of the assertion-de-Thomas A. Billington, George Martin and Fran- fice, whose principles on the great subject of pends more thon on may other person, the defeat of the bill reported. The Old Keystone will Resolved. That a copy of these proceedings ever remember him who stends by her in time of need. Her sons will rise up, should the Hon. T. H. Benton stee forth and esponse her cause -a cause as just as it is 'conorable-and like a grateful people, give expressions of their gratitude for the important services randered. The vecmanry of Pennsylvania are not an ungrated ful people, and he who proves himself her friend will be cherished and honored, no matter what portion of the Union he may be from Mr. Benton is the only man who Pennsylvanians can now look to for the preservation of the tariff. If they are dissappointed in him. nothing can be much more certain than a refuction, notwithstanding all the efforts of the Hon, Simon Cameron, with others of the Pennsylvania delegation, to avert such a result.

> With respect, I subscribe myself, THE COLONEL

Banketan are	Rees	ESEST	ATTYES	5 m		. 0
Ti		ew T				
States.	YEAR.		SAYS.		ABSENT	
	D.	W.	D.	W	D.	W
Maine	6	0	0	1	0	ľ
V Hampshire	3	0.	0	0	0	
Vermont	0	0	0	3	1	
Massachusetts		0.1	0	9	0	
Rhode Island	0	0	0	2	:0	
Connecticut	0	0	97	1	0	
New York	15	- 17	1	12	1	
New Jersey	0	0	12	- 31	0	
Pennsylvania	1	D:	1.1	1.2	0	
Delaware	. 0	0	0	1	- 0	
Maryland	1	0	1	1.	2	
Virginia	111	0	0.	1	0	
N. Carolina	6	0	0	- 3	.0	
S Carolina	. 2	.0	6	0	- 6	
Georgia	Ď.	.0	30	2	()	
Florida	1	0.	0	Ü.	0	
Alabama	6	1	10	0.		
Mississippi	4	.0	0	0	- Ö	
Tennessee	13	13	10	5	.0	
Kentucky	3	-0	0	7	0	
Ohio	14	0	.0.	8	1	
Michigan	3	0	0	0	0	
Indiana	5	0	.0	2	2	
Illinois	3	0	Đ.	Ď	1	
Missouri	4	0	0	0	1	
Arkansas	0	0	-0	0	1	
Louisiana	3	0	.0	1	n	
Texas	2	0	0	0	0	
Total	113	1	15	7.7	10	-

Ges. Taxnon. - Gen. Taylor, by previous as counts from the Army, contemplated moving to ards Monterey on the 10th inst. We see by the last number of the Republic of the Rio Granthat some such movement was expected in camas preparations for the departure of the Attr from Matamoras had been commenced. The greatest enthusiasm and confidence in oldlars and volunteers, and with such a feeling his favor wherever he marches it will be victory. When it was announced in the brigaof volunteers that Gen. Scott was not to supsede General Taylor, so great was the joy of ! men, and so apparent, that their colonels imm diately called them out and marched them to t As far as the lower branch of Congress is conbank of the river, opposite the old hero's quaters, and gave him a military salute; aft which the soldiers gave him three cheers, th were from the heart.

GOV. FORD ON THE MORNON DISTURANCES. Gov. Ford, of Illinois, has the most singular a tions we ever heard expressed of the duties an executive, in times of civil commotion, as the necessity of preserving order and entorch the laws. In relation to the late disturbance at Nauvoo, he writes the following curious le

"Segregareta June 19, 1-46

Sig-Your favor of the 16th was received last evening. I concur with you fully as to t proper mode of treating the disturbances in Ha cock county. I think it best to let the part fight it out this time ; and it is very probabl if they know that there is no interference, the will be but little fighting after all. Some of t boys want somebody to hold them, and then th would have all the credit of being heroes, wit out the danger. But, seriously, I know we well that if I were to order a force into II cock the war would all crase-the dough warriors would scamper off to Missouri, a they would all swear that they never intend to have any disturbance. The troops would turn, for they cannot be kept there all the tia and then the beligerents would assemble brave as ever. I would have to do the thing ver and over again for ever, every time mak

If they want to fight let them fight, an think that if fifty would be killed off it won have a most whalesome effect. I fear the never will be any submission to law in H. cock until the boys fight and get tired of it. I am, respectfully,

the County of Hancock and the whole St.

more ridiculous than before,

Your ob't serv't, THOMAS FORE.

This is the richest specimen of gubernator wisdom exhibited in the 19th century. To p serve peace, and to protect life and proper robbery, arson and murder must be allow